

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS three years, each pen consisting of 30 birds. All pens received the same grain ration and the same mash, with the exception of the meat-scrap pen, which had meat-scrap added to the mash. The meat-scrap pen averaged 130.9 eggs and the skim milk pen 140.2 eggs, while the check pen, which received neither meat-scrap nor skim milk, averaged but 61.2 eggs. This showed that skim milk and meat-scrap have practically the same value.

RATIONS

	Pounds	Quarts
Cracked corn	40 or 21	
Wheat	40 or 21	
Oats	20 or 20	

Cracked corn	70 or 42
Oats	30 or 30

Dry Mash Mixtures

Shipstuf	40 or 60 1/2
Corn meal	20 or 18
Ground oats	23 or 46 1/2
Meat scrap	20 or 11

Shipstuf	50 or 75 1/2
Corn meal	30 or 27
Meat scrap	23 or 11

Green feed should be fed during the winter and also during the summer if the birds are in confinement. Some of the best green feeds are sprouted oats, mangel beets, cabbage and kale.

How to Feed

The grain mixture should be scattered in a straw litter from six to ten inches deep; about one-third the total amount in the morning and two-thirds in the evening. The birds should be made to scratch hard and work hard for every grain they get. The dry mash should be placed in a hopper and kept before the birds at all times.

MAKE LIVE STOCK BETTER

The man who fusses, fumes and cusses because his live stock does not bring the top of the market usually has himself to blame. The South has plenty of live stock; but that live stock is not good enough to command the top of the market. Read this piece of an editorial taken from the Southern Agriculturist:

But even more than Southern farms need more live stock, do they need better live stock and better care of the stock now on them. Unless the quality of your live stock is considerably above the average, and unless you are a better breeder and caretaker than the average Southern farmer, you need to improve the quality of your live stock and to give your animals better care, even more than you need to increase the number of them. In fact, the deficiency in the number of live stock in this section may be more directly due than we sometimes think to the sorry quality of so many of them and the poor feeding and care that so many of them get.

Our philosopher says: I've heard my grandfather tell about how the folks used to have cholera when he was a kid. When folks learned to keep themselves clean inside and outside, they got shot of the cholera. It's pretty much the same with hogs. They ain't very apt to have cholera if the farmers'll see to it that they're kept clean inside and outside.

IF—all the stray dogs and the curs were to be exterminated at once, how many additional farmers would begin developing good flocks of sheep?

At the Produce Experiment Station (Indiana) Phelps fed three pens of White Plymouth Rock pullets for

Thirty S. C. White Leghorn pullets were divided into two pens of 15 each, both pens receiving the same grain ration. Pen 1 received a mash of equal parts cornmeal, bran, middlings, ground oats and meat meal, while pen 2 received the same mash without the meat meal. Pen 2 averaged but 23.6 eggs per bird for the year, while the meat meal pen averaged 124.2 eggs per bird, showing that the addition of meat meal to the mash increased the egg-production about five times. Tankage, which is widely used in hog feeding, will produce equally as good results as meat meal.

If sour skim milk or buttermilk is readily available, it may be fed in place of the meat scrap, in which case it should be kept before the birds in pans or pails, instead of drinking water.

To get the best results, 30 hens should drink about a gallon of milk a day. If that amount cannot be secured, or the birds will not drink that much, a small percentage of meat scrap should be added to the mash.

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CHRISTMAS, the Day of Gladness

By REV. THOMAS H. GREGORY.



CHRISTMAS, both in its ritual and in its sentiment, is almost as old as Humanity itself. As far back as you can go we find something very like the Yuletide festival—a season of rejoicing, attended by a somewhat boisterously joyful celebration.

About Christmas there is nothing that even approximates sectarianism or any kind of mental or social narrowness or littleness. Its spirit is as broad as humanity, and all men of whatever race, creed or geographical status, are invited to, and are entitled to, take part in its glad festivities.

Very pitiful is the human being who, in the midst of the Christmas season, feels like flocking off by himself, like a Dunderberg's bird. It is a season, not for isolation and loneliness, but for fellowship and universal brotherhood, as though we were saying to one another, "ALL HANDS AROUND!" with nobody left out.

When we pause to think of the way in which the Christmas originated it becomes easy for us to understand why the season is everywhere made to be the occasion of deep rejoicing and multifarious gladness.

Beyond a doubt the festival had its birth away up in the frozen North, in the region of the aurora borealis, where the battle between the cold and the heat, the darkness and the light, is the longest and the most terrible; and it was quite natural that at the turn of the sun, when the light and warmth began to return, men should turn themselves loose in a sort of paroxysm of joy.

And by degrees the festivities of the men of the far north worked their way southward; for even the return of the sun meant life to men, meant the sunshine and heat without which the human race must perish.

The hyperboreans had their Christ, Balduir by name, Balduir the good, the gentle, the compassionate, who, taking pity on them, destroyed the Frost Giant and saved them from death. We cannot very well blame the hyperboreans if, at first, their religion was largely of a material type—the worship of the sun, for Balduir was no more than the sun idealized.

Christ—not the petty Christ of the professional theologian, but the Christ of Humanity—stands for OPTIMISM. All is well. Let not your hearts be troubled. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. In reality there is no evil, the thing we call "evil" being but good in the making. "I am come that ye might have life, not death; confidence, not despair; gladness, not weeping and wailing."

Away with all grouches and greed, all doubt and despair! This is the season of love and good will, of hope and gladness. Joy is always and everywhere "orthodox" and in order.

If you are able to do so at no other time of the year, during the Christmas time resolve to have the full courage of your noble self, and to let your worthiest and bravest sentiment assert itself to the full.

Let joy be unconfined! Again he is said, "ALL IS WELL." The Sun is not going to be conquered by the Frost King; the anarchists are not going to overthrow the Constitution of the United States and the government that was inaugurated by our venerated Washington; in spite of the little politicians who are ready to "give up to party what was meant for mankind," the ways and means of bettering the condition of mankind will surely be found; the life of men and nations shall not have been in vain; and as for Old Death, who awaits us at the end of the little earthly way, for all that we to the contrary he may turn out to be our best friend.

Those who have crossed the north Atlantic in winter need not be reminded of the uplifting and joy-giving influence of the gulf stream. Those who have felt it can never forget it. Once fairly upon the mysterious "river of the sea," the chill and numbness of one's body and soul depart, the rigid muscles relax, the pent-up feelings let themselves loose in singing, and chat, and all-round sociability and enjoyment, and all the world seems to be refashioned for the better.

And such is Christmas, with its good will and good cheer, its brave confidence and spontaneous gladness. It is the gulf stream of life, warming us into the sentiment of a common humanity, with its unselfishness and comradeship, and imparting to us all the glad sense of security and victory.

Education of Public to Reduce the Death Toll by Avoidable Accidents

By DR. F. D. LAWSON, Society for Prevention of Accidents.

As we of this society regard it, education and also an awakening of the moral sense of responsibility throughout the United States are the only means by which the immense toll of dead and injured by avoidable accidents, which take place yearly, can be reduced.

The dead from automobile accidents in this country in 1920 are given as 15,000 and the accidents from the same cause as 500,000, in round numbers. It is for the purpose of checking the conditions which made such a record possible and from every other source that this society has been organized.

There can be no question that life can be made safer if the public will only give its moral and physical support to a movement which is intended to benefit everyone. The slaughter which occurs every year by accident in the United States is possible of reduction to a comparatively small percentage, but this can only be accomplished if the public itself will aid.

What we have in view is to educate the public mind to a point where everyone instinctively will do whatever may be possible to avoid accidents to themselves or their fellow beings.

Declares Aphrodite Was "Hard Boiled"

CHICAGO.—The mail order romance of a rather aged and halt Hermes and his f. o. b. Aphrodite came to a smashup in Judge Harry B. Miller's courtroom.

Hermes. It may be remembered, was the winged messenger of the immortals of Mount Olympus, the youth of Mercurial charm and swiftness. Aphrodite was the perfect divinity, the ideal of maidenly charm and beauty.

Therefore, it was a shock when John D. Finley, sixty-one, hobbled into Judge Miller's courtroom and announced himself as the Hermes in the "hard-boiled" idyll spun in correspondence by Aphrodite, otherwise Miss Sarah Hawkins of Greenville, Miss., who carried a six-shooter and backed him up against a wall when he developed an antipathy to matrimony.

He met her through a matrimonial ad in a country journal, he testified. He wrote, and Sarah sent him a photo of a "movie" Aphrodite as her own.

The romance grew. "It was she who called me Hermes," Finley testified, reaching for his cane. "She said he was about the swiftest fellow in history, and I should copy his speed in getting her heart."

"I hurried down to Greenville and met her. That was the blow. She looked as much like Aphrodite as an old, spavined horse looks like Man of War."



"After I explained I expected to find a sweet little girl who looked and acted differently than she did, she drew her gun and backed me up against the wall of the railroad station."

"Then she told me not to think I could get away with that stuff, and that I'd have to go to her home and marry her."

"We were married there twenty-four hours later by a parson. But even at the ceremony she wouldn't kiss me, but gave me a push in the face when I started to."

"She sure was a hard-boiled woman."

Finley said he escaped from the powerful arms of the Mississippi Aphrodite the first chance he got and came home. That was in March, and he hasn't seen her since, nor has he missed her.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

REMODELING OR MAKING OVER CLOTHING

On every hand we hear about the high cost of living, and the unusual expense of the things required for every day life. This is indeed true, yet there are many ways in which economy may be practiced without depriving one of real necessities. By giving some thought and attention to matters of clothing, much of the so-called necessary expense can be saved.

It is not uncommon in many homes to find garments discarded for want of a little repair, or because they are not made according to the latest fashion. Many of us when buying a new hat, suit or dress, fail to keep in mind the fact that we plan to wear it two or more seasons. And so buy a dress of a style impossible to make over and of a color of which we soon tire. Shakespeare wrote, many years ago, "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy," and the advice still holds good.

Economy does not consist, however, of buying cheap, shoddy material. New clothing should be selected or planned that are not apt to go out of style, can easily be made over and with trimmings that will clean readily, or can be changed without spoiling the garment. If this were the general practice, much time and money would be saved.

It is good economy to remodel a garment which has been left over from last year. This is especially true if the material in the garment is of a good quality. Matters of remodeling, sleeves, collars, cuffs, trimmings and the like are so simple and yet so important that they should have some attention. No specific rule can be given for making over garments, but a few general suggestions may be set forth.

There are two types of remodeling or making over. One is to change the garment completely. The other is to replace worn parts such as collars, cuffs, vests, and sleeves, or to change the length of waist and skirt. The latter kind of remodeling often pays when the first would not. As old material has a way of looking its age, which is indescribable, and after spending days working on an old dress, it is an old dress still and looks

little better than before. The question then is, will the result justify all this work, or will it be better to make the dress over for some one who is smaller. Frequently two garments can be combined to good advantage, but judgment should be used in this matter or the wearer will soon become tired of the dress and cast it aside. Standard colors—black, navy blue, brown and gray—are always safe selections, for their unobtrusiveness makes for less concern when the dress must be worn year after year.

Different shades of these colors may be combined nicely. As a rule, silk material is combined with silk and wool; cotton with cotton, wool or silk.

One of the most notable out-of-date features of a dress this year is its high waist line. If a last year's serge dress is to be made over the following suggestions may be of help.

A navy serge may have a front panel and cuffs of red or grey jersey silk, decorated with large navy French knots. A seam above the waist line makes the piecing a success, provided the discarded portions of the dress are large enough to permit the cutting. The skirt joined at a low waist line and faced will surely prove long enough. A brown serge may have the panel and cuffs of tan jersey. Hemstitching is popular this year and is a clever way to connect piecing.

The following are points to be considered in remodeling or making over: First, if remodeling is to be worth while, the finished garment must be attractive and have wearing quality. Second, materials must be appropriate in texture, color, and pattern for the purpose intended. Third, the secret of successful remaking lies in giving the same care and attention to the work as if the material were new. The work will surely be a failure—if old spots and wrinkles remain; if an attempt is made to use some parts as they are; unless all seams are carefully basted; unless all seams are carefully pressed; unless the pattern is chosen with regard to size and shape of pieces to be used.

It is not an unusual thing to have a made-over dress look nicer and feel more comfortable than when it was new.

—Anna F. Van Meter

WALLACETON HAS ROUSING COMMUNITY MEETING

Wallaceton, Ky., Dec. 18.—Our community club met at the school-house, Tuesday night, December 12, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Spence and Mr. Carrithers had promised to be at our meeting, but business called them to Lexington. They missed some fun by not being with us.

We had some readings on the progress of high schools and one on some of the things Wallaceton needs, some recitations, and last but not least a mock marriage ceremony. The old "he" and the old "she," Jas. Ogg, Jr., the president of our club performed the ceremony. This was fun from the beginning to the end.

Some one suggested we invite the superintendent from Madison and Garrard county to come to our next meeting to talk and plan for our new school-house.

We are planning to have a program for that time, which will be Tuesday night, January 2, 1923, and hope to have the house full. Now won't you be one of our number.

—Anna F. Van Meter

Christmas Trees by Million

NURSERYMEN grow large quantities of Norway spruce for Christmas uses—rather more in the middle West, where conifers are not common in the woods, than on the eastern and western coasts, where they fringe every hillside. But the tree most commonly used is a short-needle pine found in the woods of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Early in September the Indians about the lumber camps of this region are set to work cutting these trees for the market, and by early November a little fleet of vessels makes its way down Lake Michigan, a Christmas tree hauled to the foremast of each one, that by this sign all may know that in their holds is a cargo which might not tempt a Captain Kidd, but is far more precious than many a one for which good ships have been scuttled.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 78¢@79¢; No. 3 white 77¢@78¢; No. 3 yellow 77 1/2¢@78¢; No. 4 white 75 1/2¢@76¢; No. 4 yellow 75 1/2¢@76 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed 77 1/2¢@78 1/2¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.40@1.41; No. 3 \$1.28@1.39; No. 4 \$1.35@1.37.

Oats—No. 2 white 50 1/2¢@51¢; No. 3 white 49¢@50¢; No. 2 mixed 48 1/2¢@49 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed 47 1/2¢@48 1/2¢; No. 4 white 47 1/2¢@48 1/2¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Creamery 33¢@35¢; Dairy fancy 30¢; packing stock No. 1 28¢; packing stock No. 2 18¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 53¢; fresh firsts 50¢; ordinary firsts 42¢.

Live Poultry—Fowls 4 lbs and over 10¢; under 4 lbs 14¢; roosters 12¢; fryers 2 lbs and over 18¢; hen turkeys 8 lbs and over 43¢; old Tom turkeys 10 lbs and over 35¢; young Tom turkeys 10 lbs and over 43¢; geese, choice 20¢.

Live Stock

Cattle—Steers good to choice \$7.50@8.50; fair to good \$6.50@7.50; common to fair \$4@6; cows good to choice \$4.50@6; canners \$1.50@2.25; stock steers \$4@7; stock heifers \$3.50@4.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$10@11; fair to good \$7.50@10; common and large \$4@7.

Sheep—Good to choice \$5@6.50; fair to good \$3@5.00; common \$1@2; bucks \$2@3.50; lambs good to choice \$13.50@14; fair to good \$11@13.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.25; choice packers and butchers \$8.25; medium \$8.25@8.40; heavy fat sows \$6@7; light shippers \$8.75; pigs (100 pounds and less) \$6@8.75.



A FIRE FLINGER

Salesman—A smoking jacket? This way, madam. Would you like a smoking jacket in half wool?

Customer—Haven't you one in asbestos? My husband is learning to roll his own cigarettes.

LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS for nose and throat Give Quick Relief

JOHN WHITE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for FURS Hides and Goat Skins

THE CITIZEN BERE A KENTUCKY